The Courier.

Nº. 480. | FRIDAY, December 19, 1794. | [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday next the 23d Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Outcry at the Sea Gate, the undermentioned Articles belonging to the Honorable Company.

Bengal Sugar,	- - -	39 Candies
Beetle Nut, 1st Sort,	-	19½ Ditto.
Ditto, 2d Sort	-	30¾ Ditto
Chillies,	- - - -	35 Ditto
Tamarind,	- - -	10 ditto
Damaged Rice,	- -	202 Bags

Condition of the Sale—The purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent of the purchase money as a Deposite, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Articles, and in case the Articles sold are not taken away from the Honorable Company's Stores, within Fifteen days after the day of the Sale, the deposite money to be forfeited and the Articles resold by Public Sale, and the loss, if any, to be made good by the first Purchaser.

Samples of the Articles above mentioned, to be seen at the Garrison Store Keeper's Office in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL.
Garrison Store-keeper.

Fort St. George, 17th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of Chembarampauckum Yavalapah Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Chettoopadoo Iyah Moodelly, and Ramasawmy Moodelly, Administrators of the Estate and Effects of Chettoopadoo Veerapermaul Moodelly deceased, who was in his life time a Mortgage Creditor of the said Chembarampauckum Yavalapah Moodelly, deceased, as Mortgage Creditors of the said deceased, in right of their said Intestate.

J. WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Condanah Graminy, might be granted to Yagapah Graminy, as Nephew to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: December 16th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Ammoo, deceased, to be granted to Paupah Modelly, as a Mortgage Bond Creditor of the said Deceased.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honble the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, that Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Joseph Mayd, deceased, late Surgeon of His Majesty's 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, might be granted to Major William Gilbert Child, as Commanding Officer of the said Regiment, and to Lieutenant James Kennedy of the said Regiment, as a Friend of the said Deceased.

ROBERT WILLIAMS. Proctor.

Fort St. George, 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will be exposed for Sale, a variety of Marine Stores, of every description, belonging to the Estate of the late Hugh Boyd, Esq.—The Stores may be viewed upon an Application at the Courier Office, where a list of them is left.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Estate of the deceased Captain William Bruce, late of this Establishment, are desired to present them to Lieutenant Patrick Bruce, Madras, who will discharge the same, on their being properly authenticated.

TO BE LET.

A House and Garden,
With Offices and Stabling,
IN GOOD REPAIR,
Situated on a pleasant Spot,
within two miles of the Fort.
FOR PARTICULARS
Please to enquire at the
COURIER OFFICE.

TO BE LET.

AN UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE,
At the Luz,
Lately occupied by
MR. WILKINSON,
Apply to Mr. Cassin,
AT HIS OFFICE
In the Exchange.

TO BE SOLD,

Horse Gram,
AT NINE MERCALLS
PER PAGODA.
Or forty-four Pagodas
Per Garce,
At the Bankshall of
MESSRS. THOMAS PARRY, & CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having claims to the Estate of the late Charles Flover, Esq. are requested to State them to Messrs. P. M. Cassin, John Sharp, and Rangiah Braminy, the Administrators to the said Estate, to whom all Persons indebted, are requested to make payment as soon as possible.

Fort St. George: 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of Major SCOTT (late of the Royal Artillery,) having been granted to WALTER SCOTT, his Nephew, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Estate, to pay the amount to Mr. WALTER SCOTT, at Trichinopoly, or to his Attorney Mr. R HENDERSON, Fort St. George, and all those having Claims on the Estate, are to make the same known to them.

FOR SALE AT WADDLE & STEWARTS,

MADEIRA Wine, in Pipes and Bottles, Claret, from Stockdale, and Brown, and Whitford, Arrack in Leaguers, Brandy in Casks, and Bottles, Pale Ale, and Porter, in Casks and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces, Hams, and Cheese.

A quantity of Handsome Cloths, and Casimeers, Waistcoat Pieces, Muslinett, and Demities; Boat Cloaks, and Blankets, Ladies Bever Hats, with Trimmings, Chip Hats, and Bonnets, and Ladies Shoes.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, and Bristow and Madley, Stationary and Drawing Paper.

A small assortment of Books, Saddles, sets of Harness, for four Horses, Pairs and single

An Elegant Chariot, and Phæton, spare Carriage Wheels, Main-Braces, and Pole-Pieces, fine Cutlery, Officers Fuzees, and Accoutrements complete, a Capital Organ with Pipe and Tabor.

ALSO
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MILLENARY,
consisting of

Bonnets, half and full dress Caps, dresses, &c. &c. which will be opened on Monday next the 22d Instant.

Fort St. George: 19th Dec. 1794.

A CARD.

William Leamy,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that, from recent advices from China, he has reason to expect that his Investment of China Goods, will arrive here about the latter end of this, or early in the ensuing month.

Leamy having, early in the month of June last, despatched a Gentleman from hence, who had been many years in the China trade, with instructions, and with every other requisite, to lay in his Investment, has every reason to hope, that it will be composed of the best Articles, in their several kinds, that can be procured in the China market.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing at a distance, who may please to favour Leamy, with their orders will be sure to receive the goods, so soon after the arrival of the ships, as possible.

Fort St. George: 12th December, 1794.

TONTINE.

PROPOSALS,
FOR ESTABLISHING A TONTINE,
At Madras,
For the benefit of Children.

THE great advantages arising from the Tontine, established some years ago at Calcutta, for the Benefit of Children, induces the present proposers to submit to the Public, the outlines of a plan, for a similar institution at Madras.

First. That the sum of two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas be paid for each share, upon the Commencement of the plan, and that any number of shares may be Subscribed for on one life.

Second. That the Children Subscribed for, be divided into five Classes, according to their different ages, and Registered by name, together with that of their Parents or Guardians.

FIRST CLASS.

From the age of one day to twelve months, the whole amount Subscribed for in this Class, to be divided at the end of fifteen years amongst the Surviving Children.

SECOND CLASS.

From twelve months to two years: to be divided in the like manner at the end of fourteen years.

THIRD CLASS.

From two to five years, to be divided at the end of twelve years.

FOURTH CLASS.

From five to eight years, to be divided at the end of nine years.

FIFTH CLASS.

From eight to twelve years, to be divided at the end of six years.

Third. That no Class shall be established, unless there are five shares Subscribed for in that Class, but, in case a less number are Subscribed, the Children to be received into the Class to which their age approaches nearest.

Fourth. That the accounts of each Class shall be kept separate and distinct, and the whole amount vested in Company's Paper, or other good Securities; the growing interest to be applied in like manner, and the whole principal and interest divided amongst the Survivors of each Class, at the expiration of the periods before mentioned.

Fifth. That as soon as fifty shares are Subscribed, a Meeting of the Subscribers to be called, and the plan carried into execution, under the direction of a Committee of five of the Number resident in Madras.

Sixth. That the Committee be chosen by a majority of the Members then present, to continue for twelve months, when a new Committee shall in like manner be chosen, and so on until the conclusion of the longest period, for which purpose, a general meeting of the Subscribers shall be held every Twelve months.

Seventh. That the whole executive business shall be conducted by a Secretary, to be chosen by a majority of the Subscribers, who is to act under the Direction of the Committee, for the time being, and who shall be allowed the usual Commission and brokerage, paid to Houses of Agency in Madras for transacting the business.

The advantages attending such an Institution are many and obvious. The expence of One Share is so moderate, as to be within the compass of most men, and to those who find it convenient to take three or four Shares, it will be Securing an ample provision for the Child, to whose life the Subscription is attached, and which, by being paid in at first, puts it out of the Power of chance to deprive the Child of its right, which might not be the case, was it a monthly Subscription, a great portion of which, is often lost to Subscribers, from unforeseen subsequent causes, or neglect in the promptitude of payment; a circumstances the more likely to happen in the event of Subscribers removing from this Country, but such casual forfeiture is guarded against in the present plan, which will be found to be an easy and advantageous mode of providing for a Child.

The names of some of the most distinguished and judicious persons in India are amongst those who subscribed to the Infant Tontine of Bengal.—This is sufficient to mark the nature of such an Institution, as being both respectable and beneficial.

Those Children holding one Share in the first Class, will, in the nature of things, have to receive in their Sixteenth Year; at least from twelve to fifteen hundred Pagodas, which by proper management ought nearly to double itself by the time the Child is of age. The Second, and following Classes, will have something less in proportion to receive, but to the last Class, that which is to be divided in Six years, Five hundred Pagodas will at least be shared by each Child.

†‡† Any alteration that may be wished, as to the arrangement and ages of the respective Classes, or as to a farther extension of the period, for closing their several accounts, (should such be deemed more eligible,) can be taken into consideration, and determined upon, at the first meeting of Subscribers.

Subscriptions to this TONTINE will be received on the 1st of January next, at the House of Messrs. DRING, GORDON, and HAMILTON, Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, 10th December 1794.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACE STAND, DECEMBER *the 2d,* 1794.

THE MADRAS RACES will commence in JANUARY next; the days of Running as follow:

MONDAY the 26th, the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, Fifty Pounds each (P. P.) weight nine stone, one three, mile heat—the SUBSCRIPTION will be kept open until the 20th, when it will be finally closed.

The same day a PURSE of TWO HUNDRED PAGODAS, for all untrained Horses, Mares, &c. carrying nine stone, the best of three two-mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 28th, the LADIES, PLATE, one hundred Pounds, for all Horses, Mares, &c. weight for age and inches; fourteen hands, aged; carrying nine stone, the best of three two mile heats.

SATURDAY the 31st, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for all Horses, Mares, &c. carrying nine stone, the best of three three, mile, heats.

The Running according to the KING'S PLATE ARTICLES: any difference that may eventually arise, will be settled by the decision of the Committee.

All Horses to be entered SIX DAY'S prior to each respective day of running; paying FIVE PAGODAS entrance, or DOUBLE at the POST; the entrance Money to compose a SWEEP-STAKE for a SECOND RACE on the LAST day, free to all *untrained* HORSES, MARES, &c. that never won PLATE, PURSE, or SWEEP-STAKE, one three-mile heat *catch weight:* the HORSES intended for the SWEEP-STAKE, must be entered the day before, as none will be permitted to enter at the POST.

The CLERK of the COURSE will open a *match Book* for the purpose of REGISTERING Horses, &c. for the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, matched or entered, for the ensuing meeting.

BENJ. FREND, Clerk Course.

IN THE PRESS,

(AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,)
A SMALL COLLECTION OF
MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,
Chiefly Local, and the Subjects confined to India
BY AN OFFICER,
CONSISTING OF

A POETICAL PREFACE,
The Indian Campaign,
The Times, or a new Bow Wow Song,
Verses written, during a severe Illness at Warriore,
A Song, on the Institution of the Roving Club, at Tanjore,
A new Song on the Anniversary of St. Andrew,
Lines addressed to Lieut. H—ne of the Bengal Establishment, since deceased,
A Poetical Letter, descriptive of Camp, Field Days, &c. at Sheveram, and the new stations of the different Corps,
A Poetical Letter, descriptive of the Review, &c. at Sheveram.

To which will be added,

A List of the Subscribers.

Subscriptions, at two Pagodas each, received by Messrs. Brown and Ashton, Fort St. George, and at Mr. Joseph Cooper's, Printer, Calcutta.

The Work to be printed on Superfine Paper, in 8vo.

Subscriptions to be paid at the time of delivery.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

At the commencement of the year,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
The Madras Almanac,
For 1795.
CALCULATED AT THE
MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

THIS Almanac contains many New Articles, and Tables—A list of the Honorable Company's Servants, &c. &c. is added—the calculations are made to great exactness, and so suited that the Mariner, in possession of this work will need no other in computing his daily observation.

This Almanac to be had of Mr. John Hunter.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Bond Creditors of the late, Mr. John Hall, that a further dividend will be made on the principal of their respective claims, on Tuesday the 30th Instant, and they are requested, to bring their Bonds, to the office of the Administrators, in the Fort, on or before the 27th. Instant, that Receipts may be wrote on them

Madras, 11th December, 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR WALLAJAH GATE,
ON Saturday the 20th December,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
the undermentioned articles.

ONE hundred Maps of the Company's Lands on the Coaſt with Books of directions: fifty-four round Hats, ſix pair Faſhionable Silver Shoe Buckles, Patent do. four Metal Watches, Caſes of Pickles, Muſtard, Fiſh Sauces, Perry and Cyder in Bottles, Brandy in do. thirteen large Palampores, Satin hair Cloath and Mattreſſes, a quantity of hair Powder, a Horſe Bandy and Harneſs &c.

AND.
FORTY MAUNDS OF CANDLES.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
ON Monday, the 22d of December,

A SMALL Spot of Ground at Kilpauck, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the River, meaſures from N. to S. 480 feet, from E. to W. 170 feet, contains between 3 or 400 Trees, chiefly Fruit, and Cocoanut Trees.

The Bill of Sale may be ſeen, at Mr. Robert Henderſon's, and any Gentlemen deſirous to become a purchaſer, may have the Ground for five hundred and eighty Pagodas.

IN THE PRESS.
(AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED)
THE MADRAS ALMANAC,
For the Year 1795.

Calculated to the Meridan of Fort St. George and ſerving for the Eaſt Indies in general and the Carnatic in particular.

CONTAINING

COMMON Notes and Moveable Feaſts, Eclipſes and other Phenomena for 1795,
The Almanac,—wherein is Shewn the Suns Declination calculated to the neareſt full minute, Moon on the Meridian, Equation of Time, Moons Phaſes and various other particulars.
A Table of the Latitudes, and Longitudes, &c. of ſome of the principal places in the Eaſt Indies.
A Table of the Sun's riſing and ſetting, adapted to the Latitudes in the foregoing table.
A Table for reducing the Moon's Paſſage over the Meridian, &c
A Table ſhewing the time the Planets will be on the Meridian, or nearly ſo at Madras
A Table of the Viſible Eclipſes of Jupiter's firſt and ſecond Satellites.
A Table of the Sun and Moon's Semidiamiters, and the Moon's Horizontal Parrallax.
A Table of the Right Aſcenſion and Declination of ſome of the principal fixed Stars.
The Solar Syſtem.
Chronological Events.
Tables of Money, Weights and Meaſures at various places in the Eaſt Indies.
A ſhort and Compendious Table of Intereſt at 6 and 8 per cent per annum in Star Pagodas, Sicca and Bombay Rupees.
A Table for reducing Star Pagodas and Rupees, into Country Pagodas, &c.
Table ſhewing at the price of a Garce, the value of a Mercal and Meaſure.
A Table of the Angles, the Hour lines in Horizontal and South Vertical Sun Dials' make with the Meridian.
Roads from Madras, &c.
Regulations of the Police.
Governors of Fort St. George.
Liſt of the Honorable Company's Civil Servants on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Fort St. George, 9th December 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

I AM one of thoſe mortals, who although they do not talk much themſelves, are pleaſed with the converſation of others—when good ſenſe is its foundation, not only of the grave Philoſopher, but of the moſt amiable and beautiful part of the Creation; indeed I find beſides a pleaſure, a great ſource of reflection by following this plan. One ſpecies of talkers however afford me a peculiar kind of entertainment, though no wiſe related to thoſe above, being ſuch as ſitting in an eaſy Chair, direct Public operations—ſuſpending one General, appointing another—cenſuring this Director, applauding that—and this with a *Solemnity* that would inveigle a ſtranger to the belief of their being really Commiſſioned to give Judgement. Theſe I attend to with a countenance of the moſt profound gravity and wonder—the effect, Sir, is inconceivable—Armies are marched throuh *impenetrable* foreſts,—over rapid and deep rivers—the enemies capital is taken—the tyrant brought priſoner—and the head of the General, *whom they have appointed*, is bound with Laurel. A *Judge* of my acquaintance in the courſe of laſt war was much diſpleaſed with the conduct of that great commander, who is now receiving public teſtimoney of the ſenſe of his country-men for his very important ſervices in this Country, and indignantly diſmiſſed him—He ought to have done thus and thus, ſaid he, which in other terms was ſaying he ought to have ſtarved his brave Army, in the face of numberleſs opponents—but rivers and food, and ſuch *trifles* are not worth attending to: the moſt humorous part of the whole was, his wiſhing himſelf at the head of the Army to direct it—altho' to my certain knowledge, the firing of a Muſket, would have left no other ideas in his brain but how to make a precipitate retreat. By the ſame manner was I entertained the other day on the ſubject of a great Public Work now in contemplation; a work, which, *if practicable*, will require a great part of the labourers of an extenſive Country, and men of very ſound profeſſional knowledge, to carry it into execution—yet my Gentleman, after a preamble ſuited exactly to my taſte, declared *he* would do it with a dozen people, by—he would, the oath, Sir, was drawn from him by the unbelieving countenances of his audience (myſelf excepted).

People of a certain Age, and it is only thoſe who afford me amuſement in this my way, have a priviledge, where they got it I don't know, of talking upon and deciding all ſubjects, 'tis no matter whether they underſtand them or not—Happy is it for the world, that men of ſound knowledge and real ſcience are not be biaſſed by theſe directors of public operations, however grave their Countenances or long their Beards,

I am, SIR,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
TACITUS.

THE EDITOR of the COURIER, begs leave to inform his SUBSCRIBERS, that the Courier of the two following Weeks, will, on account of the intervening Holidays, be publiſhed on the Thurſday Morning.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.
DECEMBER 19th, 1794.

AN extra Council, we are informed, was yeſterday held at the Government Houſe, preparatory to the departure of LORD HOBART on his intended tour, through the Carnatic: His Lordſhip, attended by the Gentlemen of his Suite, it was mentioned, would leave the Preſidency this morning; the Tents and Baggage having been previouſly forwarded.

The new THEATRE, we have the pleaſure of announcing, will be completed, and in a ſtile truly elegant, early in the enſuing Month: in the ſuperb decorations, the aid of taſte united with ſkill has been moſt happily brought forward; nor, he believe, has any expence been ſpared to render the PANTHEON, one of the firſt Theatres in the Eaſtern World.

The Tragedy of MACBETH with all its Ancient Muſic, is, we are informed, put in train of acting; and will be the firſt performance at our new, and happily conſtructed Theatre.

The TONTINE for the *benefit of Children*, about to be eſtabliſhed at this Preſidency on the Model of that which obtained very lately at Calcutta; will, we doubt not, meet with very ample ſupport: its claims, on the head of ſecurity for the money inveſted, are beyond all doubt, perfectly ſatisfactory, and the proviſion inſured by it to our poſterity muſt be peculiarly grateful to the feelings of every reflecting being, honored with the name of a PARENT.

MAJOR MONTAGUE is appointed to Command the Bengal Artillery at Dinapore, and has the direction of the Artillery practice juſt began at that Station.

BRIGADE MAJOR WELLS, who particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late Action with the Rohillas, we are ſorry to hear, is ſince *dead* of his wounds.

Various alarming reports having been in circulation, reſpecting the loſs of a Veſſel in the Roads of Maſulipatam, we are now enabled to ſtate the circumſtance correctly—The Veſſel loſt was a Telinga ſhip, the property of a native merchant at Coringa, and the whole of the Crew, except one Man, were fortunately ſaved.

The *Glouceſter*, Capt. Gibſon, ſailed from Bengal for Coringa on the 26th Ult. at the ſame time ſailed the *Glaſgow* for Madras, and the *Gabriel* and *Dolphin* for Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. GREENHILL, Import Warehouſe-keeper,

MR. JERVIS, Upper Searcher at the Sea Gate, and Deputy Sea Cuſtomer,

MR. SHERSON, Aſſiſtant Sea Cuſtomer,

MR. E. DARVAL, Beach Maſter at Vizagapatam,

MR. WALTER DAWES, Beach Maſter at Ganjam.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. SAMUEL MANESTY to be a Senior Merchant, vice Mr. Gregory Page, deceaſed.

Mr. Fletcher Hayes to be a Junior Merchant, vice Mr. Maneſty.

Lieutenant Weſton of his Majeſty's 77th Regiment, is appointed *Secretary* to Colonel Balfour in the Province of Malabar.

The Honorable Company's Cruiſers the Cornwallis and Nautilus are arrived at Bengal from Pulo Penang, which they left on the 12th of November.

The ANN and ELIZA, *Captain Haldane*, arrived at Calcutta from Columbo, on the 20th Ultimo and has ſince ſailed for Madras.

The Honorable Company's Ships, the *Contractor, General Elliot, Valentine, Roſe, William Pitt, and Britannia*, have ſailed from Diamond Harbour, for Saugor Roads, where they will take on board the remainder of their cargoes, and be finally deſpatched for England on the 24th Inſtant.

It is purpoſed that the Harriot Packet, the Orpheus, Comet, and Holderneſs, ſugar ſhips, ſhould accompany the above ſhips provided they can be got ready in time.

The Second India Fleet to be deſpatched from Bengal for England, will conſiſt of *Seven Ships*, all of which, we are informed, will be directed to touch at Madras; they are expected to be finally deſpatched by the 15th of January.

By a Letter from Pulo Penang, dated the 22d of October, we learn that the following Veſſels, were at that time on the Pedier Coaſt, and in the Streights.

BANGALORE,	LIVERPOOL,
CARNATIC,	THREE BROTHERS,
PENANG GRAB &	MINERVA.

The part of the wreck of a veſſel lately picked up by one of the pilot ſchooners near Peeply Sand, is confirmed to be the ketch *Expedition*, Captain Thompſon.—The laſcar who brought the diſagreeable intelligence of her having foundered in Ballaſore Roads, is well known by one of her owners, *Captain Cooke*, who ſhipped him at Prince of Wales's Iſland.—But owing to Captain Cooke's ill ſtate of health at that time, he gave the command of the ketch to Captain Thompſon, and came round paſſenger in another veſſel.—The above laſcar, we are ſorry to add, is the only perſon ſaved out of the whole of the crew.

On the 13th Inſtant, arrived the ſhip *Yarmouth*, Captain Thomſon, from Columbo, which ſhe left on the 22d of November,—Captain Thomſon ſaw the *Fort William* in Point de Galle, and two large Dutch ſhips off Columbo; and alſo a Frigate, which he ſuppoſed to be the *Bombay*.

The *Roſetta*, Captain Smart, arrived from Bengal on the 15th Inſtant; and on the 17th the *Lucknow*, Captain Ogilvie, ſailed for the Horringotta.

The *Mentor*, Captain Richardſon, arrived at Bombay, on the 26th Ultimo, with the following Paſſengers,—CAPTAIN TORIN, of the Cavalry, and Captain Griffiths and Lieut. Morris of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment.

On the ſame day arrived the *Experiment*, Capt. Spence, after a paſſage of two Months, and twenty ſix days from this Port.

A new Ship was lately lauched at Calcutta, built by Foreman and Bacon, ſhe carries 18,000 Bags, and at her nautical baptiſm received the name of the *Caledonia*.

The CASTOR Frigate, Commanded by *Captain Troubridge*, a Gentlemen well known and equally reſpected in this Country, was taken in May laſt, by four French Ships of the Line and eight Frigates, when convoying the Newfoundland Fleet from Ireland. The Crew were immediately removed on board the enemy's Ship, and the Caſtor was manned from them and ſent on a cruize. She afterwards fell in with and captured a large Dutch Brig, laden moſtly with copper for Batavia, ſhortly after, the Carryſfort Captain Laforey, hove in ſight, and the French Captain to prevent his prize which was valuable, from being taken, took her in tow;—but very ſoon caſt her off, and a ſmart action enſued between the Frigates; which ended in the capture of the Caſtor and her Prize. Captain Laforey then put the Dutchman in charge of his veſſel again, and on her being completed with water, wood, and proviſions ſhe proceed on her voyage to Batavia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 9th December 1794.

G. O. *By Government.*

The General orders of the 11th ultimo, prohibiting the ſale of Arrack and Sweet Toddy, within the reſpective military Stations where the Company's liquor is ſold, were not meant to interfere with the eſtabliſhed Revenue of the Company, of his Highneſs the Nabob, or of the Rajah of Tanjore; but only to provide againſt the ſame being diſpoſed of to the troops, or ſuch native followers as may be attached to them, by other means than what are provided for in the regulations detailed in the aforementioned General Orders.

In order to prevent confuſion of claims in future, in regulating the diſtribution of the fund ariſing from the ſale of Arrack &c. at the Stations under this Preſidency, the Officers appointed by Government to command the ſtations to which the diſtribution (under the orders of the 11th Ultimo) extends, are alone to ſhare in the annual diviſion.

Officers in temporary command, during the abſence of the officer appointed by Government, on leave or otherwiſe, being held to receive ſufficient compenſation for the extra duty of Command, by drawing Batta, as at preſent, for the reſpective periods.

Officers appointed to commands by Government, are to ſhare from the firſt month for which the monthly Returns of the Garriſon or ſtation to the Adjutant General's Office are ſigned by them, that month incluſive, Officers removed, are to draw their ſhare till the commencement of the month on which their ſucceſſor takes charge, and for which he ſigns the Returns.

December 12th, 1794.

Lieut. I. L. Jones, to be adjutant to the 13th Battalion of Native Infantry, vice Keay, permitted to reſign—and Lieut. Thos. Marriot, to be adjutant to the 22d Battalion of Native Infantry, vice Meuith, permitted to reſign.

Lieut. H. Webber, appointed to the Command of the Fort and Garriſon of Ganjam, vice Orrock,—and Lieut. Fenwick, to the Command of Noozed, vice Nibbs, deceaſed.

Enſign Robert Shaftoe Beecroft, to be Lieutenant, vice Nibbs, deceaſed, but without prejudice to any of the Gentlemen who may ſtand above him in the liſt which will be publiſhed hereafter.

Lieuts. Boſe and Armſtrong, permitted to exchange ſituations, the former is accordingly appointed to the Corps of Pioneers, and the latter to the Adjutancy of the 2d Battalion European Infantry.

13th December, 1794.

The Right Honorable the Preſident in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Third Battalion of Native Infantry do proceed without delay to the Guntoor Circar.

The Officer Commanding the Army, will be pleaſed to iſſue the neceſſary Orders for the delivery of Camp Equipage, &c. from the Stores.

ORIENTAL STAR.

Extracts, 13th. and 16th. November,

"In my laſt letter, dated the 8th inſtant, I promiſed, you ſhould hear from me again on the ſubject of it; I was then in hopes, that I ſhould have been able to inform you before now that all matters had been finally ſettled with Golaum Mahommed, and that we were on the march back to our reſpective ſtations.

"No ſuch thing, my friend!—Here we remain, juſt in the ſame ſtate of doubt and uncertainty as we then were in."

"Golaum Mahomed ſtill remains in our camp, under a body guard commanded by a ſubaltern: this guard, during the night, is always reinforced by the addition of one company of Europeans, and another of ſepoys."

"To day it is reported that Golaum's people, in every inſtance, have peremptorily refuſed obedience: that they have alſo withheld the treaſure from Golaum:—confined his bukſhee, and choſen another chief to command them."

"The ROHILLAS only ſtruggle and contend againſt being driven away, like *vagrants*, from *their own country*, which it is very natural they ſhould do; they have alſo a determined and fixed antipathy to ſuffer that country to come under the authority and government of his Highneſs the Nabob, for whom it is ſaid they entertain no extraordinary affection; but, were the grandſon of Fyzoola Khan once on the Muſnud, who is unqueſtionably the rightful heir to it, under his adminiſtration the people might again hold their poſſeſſions in the Rampore territory in peace and tranquility.

"I moſt ſincerly hope, however, for the cauſe of humanity, that the preſent negociation may ſucceed, or that ſomehow or other it may be ſettled ſpeedily and amicably; for, if they are driven to the extremity of *deſpair*, there muſt be a dreadful havoc made on both ſides; all their women and children being (as I mentioned in a former letter,) in their camp, and no place whatever to cover them in from the range of our Artillery:—a thick *Jungle*, however, is in the front of their camp, which we muſt penetrare and paſs through."

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LONDON Dated the 19th. July.

THE critical circumſtances of the Continental campaigne prevented Mr. Pitt attending his Majeſty to Portſmouth. The late intelligence which we have received, does not anſwer the expectation that our firſt ſucceſſes encouraged. The London Gazette of the 28th of June, contains the following Copy of a Letter from His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to Mr. Dundas, the Secretary of State.

Renaix, 24th June, 1774.

SIR,

Colonel Craig was on his way to England, but unfortunately upon his arrival at Oudenarde, he found that the enemy had obliged General Clairfait to withdraw rather haſtily to Ghent, and that the communication between that place and Oudenarde had been entirely cut off, at leaſt without making a great circuit: ſuppoſing it neceſſary that I ſhould receive this information as ſoon as poſſible, he returned hither during the night; this movement of the enemy, in obliging General Clairfait to retreat, and by approaching the Banks of the Scheldt, renders the poſition before Tournay, which has been always hazardous ſince the departure of the Prince of Cobourg, of a nature no longer to be maintained, I have therefore quitted it this day, leaving only a Garriſon in the Town, and have marched to this place, with all the Britiſh and a part of the Heſſian Troops, in order to ſuccour Oudenarde, which was threatened, and which has been actually ſummoned to ſurrender this day.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

On the 30th of June, a Gazette Extraordinary was publiſhed, announcing, that " by " a Letter received from the Marquis of " Hertford, dated Nivelle, the 26th of June, " it appeared that after an attack unſucceſsfully made by the Prince of Cobourg againſt " all the Chain of the French Poſts at Goſſelies, Fleurus, &c. the Auſtrians had been obliged to retire with a conſiderable loſs, that " the enemy remained in poſſeſſion of the field " of Battle, that the Prince of Cobourg had " retreated to a ſtrong poſition near Halle, " and that advices had been received from " Nivelle of Charleroi having fallen into " the hands of the ennmy." The neceſſity of making up as quickly as poſſible for the inferiority of force, which the Allies have in the Pays Bays, and which it was hoped would have been ſoon augmented by a body of 62,400 Pruſſians, ſtipulated by the treaty of the 19th April 1794; has haſtened the orders given to the *Earl of Moria*, to repair as quickly as poſſible with his Corps to *Oſtend*: he arrived on the 25th, but it is not yet known that all his Troops have landed. His Inſtructions ordering, as it is ſaid, *not to ſet foot on ſhore, unleſs proviſionally*, ſince if he ſhould find that the *Duke of York* had quitted Tournay with his army, he ſhould go up the Scheld and land at Antwerp, the better to effect his junction with the Allied army at Ghent or Oudenarde; it is even doubtful whether (ſince the French have penetrated to *Bruges*,) it is worth defending Oſtend; hitherto however it appears intended, from the works that we have, carried on under the orders of Colonel Vyſe who replaced Major General Stewart in the command of that Garriſon, but whether from the little ſucceſs that has attended the Inundation in the neighbourhood, or a croud of other circumſtances, *it appears preferable to Evacuate the Port already Abandoned by the greater part of its Inhabitants* – Upon the departure of the expreſs Packet, which arrived at Dover on the morning of the 30th, the few troops which remained there had embarked on the tranſports, while the Earl of Moria had marched with greater part of his Corps on the morning of the 27th, and was encamped a few leagues from Bruges; beſide theſe reinforcements already arrived in Flanders, our Government is going to ſend as many regular troops as poſſible. Yeſterday four light Companies from the Brigade of Guards and detachments of Volunteers from that Corps, making a thouſand men, have been ordered to embark, and from the Artillery 93 pieces of heavy Ordnance have been tranſported to the continent, new levies are in contemplation to replace the old Corps, among others ſome new Corps of French Emigrants whoſe officers are already appointed.

PARIS 3d July.

A LETTER from the Commander in Chief of the united Armies of the Sambre, and the Moſelle, to the Commitee of Public Safety, from Head Quarters, Marchienne-au-Pont, 25th of June.

" The Town of Charleroi ſurrendered " this evening at diſcretion. This is the only " capitulation which we have permitted. I " cannot at preſent give you further details; " I only know that the Garriſon conſiſts of " 3000 Men and that there are fifty Can" non. This ſurrender is ſo much the more " opportune as we expect to be attacked to" morrow.

" The Enemy have aſſembled in great " force at Nivelles, by withdrawing their " Troops from Cateau Cambreſis, where " according to report, none of them now re" main; at any rate, the action will be a " very ſerious one.

JOURDAN.

Letter from the Repreſentatives in the Army of the North, Ardennes, and Moſelle united, to the Committee of Public Safety

Charleroi 25th June.

" We waited the fall of Charleroi to make " you acquainted with the details, that pre" ceded its ſurrender. On the morning of " the 16th inſtant; the army marched againſt " the enemy which had alſo advanced to" wards us. We met; there was a thick " fog—The Battle raged violently until 3 " in the Afternoon—The left wing, Com" manded by General Klebert, did wonders. " General Duhem diſtinguiſhed himſelf. " The center fought in the ſame manner. " General Dubois charged with the Cavalry " made 500 Priſoners, took ſeven Cannon " and killed about 7 or 800 of the enemy; " the van-guard had equal ſucceſs: our Ar" tillery retook the Guns that had been taken " in the Fog. The enemy loſt 6000 men and " not 3000 as we firſt ſaid. In the evening " for want of Ammunition, we retired hither " the enemy alſo withdrew.

" We have loſt about 1500 men. On the " 18th, the ſiege of Charleroi was recom" menced and Mareſcot Commanding the " Engineers, has gained much credit by the " activity with which he promotes the labors. " The Artillery have laid the Town in aſhes.

" After ſix days open trenches, the ſurrender " was intimated, on the 24th the firing ceaſ" ed, on the 25th the enemy ſought to capitu" late; a quarter of an hour was allowed " them to decide, with an intimation that " if we ſhould be reduced to the neceſſity " of an aſſault, the garriſon would be put to " the ſword, it then ſurrendered at diſcre" tion."

GUILTON—GILLOT—ST. JUST.

Another Letter from General Jourdan Head Quarter Marchennes-au Pont, 27th June to the Committee of Public ſafety.

" Yeſterday the united Army of the Sam" bre was attacked at 3 in the morning in all " quarters. The enemy's Artillery was im" menſe and in ſpite of the valor of our troops " victory remained doubtful untill 6 in the " evening, but our cavalry commanded by " General Dubois, having attacked their " numerous Artillery; put them to flight; " we then carried the Victory in all points, " I can give you no other details of this " glorious day. I have given orders to the " heads of Corps to collect and forward them " to you. Our vanguard, commanded by " General Le Febvre, fought the enemy's " cavalry and Infantry, a long time within " piſtol ſhot, the loſs of the enemy muſt have " been immeſne. Ours was not conſiderable " having been entrenched in the eſſential " parts.

JOURDAN.

A Letter from General Pichegru to the Commiſſaries of the army, from Head Quarters, at Deinſe 24th June.

" The Detachment which we ſent to re" connoitre the country, has defeated them " near Ghent, have taken 8 or 10 Cannon " and made about 300 Priſoners."

PICHEGRU.

The Convention decreed upon theſe accounts that the army compoſed of that of the Ardennes, the Moſſelle, and the right wing of the North, ſhould be henceforth called the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

Among the lateſt victims of the Guillotine are the old Marechal Duke of Noailles, the young Duke of Broglio, who had his fathers malediction, the celebrated Marechal, for joining the republicans, and of which he ſo lately boaſted. The two Widows Dutcheſſes of Biron, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law and the Count de Polaſtron, father of the Marchioneſs of Polignance, in all there were 51; the only crime of ſome of them is having aſſembled ſecretary to hear maſs.

A French Emiſſary at Conſtantinople, of the name of Tienville, letters from Vienna ſay, has promiſed not only to ſupply the Porte with Artillery and Engineers, &c. but alſo with ſubſidies in money, if it would make a diverſion in favour of the French.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Saturday June 7th.

TRIAL OF MR HASTINGS.

Their Lordſhips proceeded in the uſual ſtate and ſolemnity to Weſtminſter Hall.—At their return, a Meſſage was ſent to the Commons, acquainting them that the Lords would proceed farther in the Impeachment on Wedneſday next.

On Saturday being the *fifth* day of Mr. Burke's reply, that gentleman reſumed and purſued his obſervations, chiefly on the *Benares* Charge. He entered into a tedious detail, relieved only by occaſional burſts of violence, ſuch as the friends of Mr. Burke ſhould be the moſt eager to ſuppreſs.

Mr. Burke after conſuming *ſeven* days on his remarks of the evidence adduced by Mr. Haſtings in his defence, has at length intimated, that he will this day conclude. —The verdict of the Lords will of courſe immediately follow. The nation is therefore to be congratulated on the termination of a trial, the unexampled length of which has been properly termed—A NATIONAL DISGRACE!

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

AN ACT to impower His Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect are conſpiring againſt his perſon and government.

MAY 23, 1794.

Whereas a traiterous and deteſtable conſpiracy has been formed for ſubverting the exiſting laws and conſtitution, and for introducing the ſyſtem of anarchy and confuſion which has ſo fatally previled in France:—therefore, for the better preſervation of his Majeſty's ſacred perſon, and for ſecuring the peace and the laws, and liberties of this kingdom; be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent Majeſtey, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliment aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that every perſon or perſons that are, or ſhall be in peſon within the kingdom of Great Britain, at or upon the day on which this Act ſhall receive his Majeſty's royal aſſent, or after, by warrant of his ſaid Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, ſigned by ſix of the ſaid Privy Council, for high treaſon, ſuſpicion of high treaſon, or treaſonable practices, or by warrant, ſigned by any of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, for ſuch cauſes as aforeſaid, may be detained in ſafe cuſtady, without bail or main prize, until the firſt day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five; and that no Judge or Juſtice of the Peace ſhall bail or try any ſuch perſon or perſons ſo committed, without order from his Majeſty's Privy Council, till the firſt day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five; any law or ſtatute to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the Act made in Scotland, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and one, (intitled an act for preventing wrongous impriſonment, and againſt undue delays in trial,) in ſo far as the ſame may be conſtrued to relate to caſes of treaſon or ſuſpicion of treaſon, be ſuſpended until the firſt day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five; and that until the ſame day, no Judge, Juſtice of Peace, or other Officer of the Law in Scotland, ſhall try for ſuch cauſes as aforeſaid, without order from his ſaid Majeſty's Privy Council, ſigned by ſix of the ſaid Privy Council: Provided always, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, the ſaid perſons ſo committed, ſhall have the benefit and advantage of all Laws and Statutes any way relating to, or providing for, the liberty of the ſubjects of this realm, and that this preſent act ſhall continue until the ſaid firſt day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and no longer.

III.—Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to invalidate the ancient rights and privileges of Parliament, or to the impriſonment or detaining of any member of either Houſe of Parliament, during the fitting of ſuch Parliament, until the matter of which he ſtands ſuſpected, be firſt communicated to the Houſe of which he he is a member, and the conſent of the ſaid Houſe obtained for his commitment or detaining.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From late Engliſh Papers,

LONDON JUNE 25.

Our Underwriters, in the courſe of the laſt week, have loſt, it ſeems, the aggregate ſum of half a million.

Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jervis, it is ſaid, will be created Britiſh Peers, in reward of their important ſervices, on their return to Europe.

Two thouſand barrels of *American flour* were lately condemned at New Orleans, and thrown into the river, for having a mixture of lime in it.

From the very knaviſh circumſtance abovementioned, it ſhould ſeem that JONOTHAN'S *Morals*, are by no means in a ſtate of improvement; as he attempts to *Cheat*, nay to *Poiſon*, even his good friends the *Sans Culottes*.

The Turkiſh Ambaſador is ſhortly to make his public entry: The ceremony is to be uncommomonly grand. He is to go by water from Somerſet Houſe, to Weſtminſter Stairs, attended by the Royal Barges, and from thence he is to proceed in a grand proceſſion to St. James's—The King's ſtate coach will adorn the cavalcade. - The day for this ceremony is not fixed by his Majeſty.

The Dutch Merchant fleet, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, and other articles, is fortunately arrived in the Texel, from Demerara.

A contageous diſeaſe prevailed among the French priſoners taken by Lord How, they were therefore brought aſhore.

Already *ſixteen thouſand pounds* are ſubſcribed for the relief of the widows and childran of ſeamen ſlain in the late great Naval action. And the other ſubſcription for premiums to thoſe entering as ſailors, already amounts to ſome thouſands of Guineas. A CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY IS TALKED OF.

A Privy Council was lately held at the Grand Council Chamber, Whitehall, when ſeveral perſons accuſed of High Treaſon were interrogated before their Lordſhips; at four o'clock the Council broke up, when *Mr. Franklow*, a taylor of China Row, Lambeth, was fully committed to Newgate for trial, the others were remanded for re-examination.

Mr. Froſt was yeſterdey re-examined, and after a ſhort interrogatory before the privy council, was finally diſcharged.

Mr. Lydel, a pleader, of the Middle Temple, was alſo re-examined, and given into the cuſtody of Mr. Higgins, a King's Meſſenger.

Mr. Harding,—an eminent Atorney, of Chancery lane, was examined and diſcharged.

The French being maſters of almoſt all Auſtrian Flanders, our Troops are withdrawn to garriſon the Dutch towns.

An encampment for the reception of 20000 men, is forming on Wyke Common, about half a mile from Weymouth. The Buckinghamſhire regiment of militia is already there; the other regiments take their ground this day.

Sir William Howe, is to have the command of the Britiſh Coaſt, during the indiſpoſition of the Duke of Richmond.

General Medows has alſo a diſtinguiſhed, command on the ſame important Service.

The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh have offered a reward of one hundred guineas for the diſcovery of any depoſit of pikes, or other " *newfangled weapons*," of which they apprehend, that a greater number has been fabricated than has been as yet diſcovered.

Yeſterday the Villa of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of CLARENCE, at Peterſham was ſold by auction by Mr. CHRISTIE for the ſum of 10,605£. excluſive of the timber, which was valued at 4000£.

It is with peculiar pleaſure we are enabled to ſtate, that the report of the death of *Rear Admiral Bowyer* is wholly unfounded, that gallant Officer, the public will be happy to learn, is in a fair way of recovery.

THE EDITOR of the COURIER, having been prevented from an accurate reviſal of the Courier of the 28th ultimo, takes this opportunity of correcting an omiſſion therein, by inſerting the following Paragraph in its original words.

" Died at Ongole on the 14th October " CAPTAIN THOMAS KNOX, Command" ant of the 10th Battalion of Native Infantry, " and of that place; eſteemed by all who knew " him during a period of 24 years meritorious " Service, and as an honeſt Man, juſtly to be re" gretted."

BIRTH.

Lately at Maſulipatam the Relict of the late *Captain Lee*, of a Daughter.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, May 12.

HABEAS-CORPUS.

The Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the papers laid before them by the King, and the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Lords, concurring in ſentiment and opinion with the former Report—being read,

LORD LAUDERDALE roſe to ſpeak to the Order of the Proceedings of the Houſe conceiving that the Secret Committee appointed by the Houſe, was charged with the examination of the papers for the purpoſe of making a ſtatement of facts contained in thoſe papers and to lay an accurate and impartial Report thereof before the Houſe for their opinion: he was proceeding to argue, that the Committee had not done what he conceived they had been appointed to do, when he was called to order by.

LORD GRENVILLE, who preſſed the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject immediately before them—namely, the paſſing of the Bill brought up from the Commons (which he hoped would go through all the forms this evening) to enable his Majeſty to impriſon all perſons whom he had reaſon to ſuſpect of treaſonable intentions againſt his Perſon and Government—this he would move upon one ground only, deduced from the Reports of the Committees of the Lords and of the Commons, that there had long exiſted, and there did now exiſt, a treaſonable conſpiracy for oppoſing the Conſtituted Authorities of the Country; for annihilating the Legiſlative Bodies and introducing in their room thoſe ſcenes of anarchy and confuſion which have ſo long exiſted in France. The *Habeas Corpus* Act, which ſecured the liberty of the ſubject not criminated, had been frequently, if not conſtantly, ſuſpended upon all occaſions of rebellion and conſpiracies even at and ſince, the time of the Revolution. At no period, had there ever been more occaſion for it than at preſent, or was it adopted with greater precaution. Formerly it was cuſtomary, upon the bare intimation of the King, that there exiſted a Conſpiracy againſt the Government, to paſs a Bill ſimilar to that now before the Houſe. Now it had been the ſubject of inveſtigation by both the Branches of the Legiſlature, and the cleareſt proofs appear of the immediate neceſſity of adopting this meaſure, to prevent the total annihilation of the authority of Parliament, and of every Legiſlative capacity inveſted in the Government of this country.

His Lordſhip then entered at length on the proceedings of the Society founded upon the principles of the French *Jacobins*, whoſe ſentiments, language, mode of reaſoning, and formalities, they had conſtantly adopted, even to the appellation of their members; all diſtinction of the different ranks of ſociety having been melted down into the word *Citizen*. In their reſolutions, they openly avow their contempt of the authority of Parliament, their determination to reſiſt the Laws of their country and to pay obedience to no laws but their own which it is their inherent right to eſtabliſh. Their addreſſes to the National Convention, their Reſolutions on the late Trials in Scotland, their violent abuſe of all the conſtituted Authorities of the Country: are expreſſed in too groſs language for us to copy, and ſhocked every perſon who heard them read. From the whole of their tranſactions, there could not be the ſmalleſt doubt of their treaſonable intentions, their laſt act of a General Convention of the People to meet by their Delegates, in a certain part of the kingdom, already fixed upon for that purpoſe, and the management of which was veſted in Secret Committees, the neceſſity of which was ſtrongly intimated in their reſolution on that ſubject proved it.

His Lordſhip ſaid although there could be no doubt, but that, had they proceeded to force of arms the iſſue of the conteſt would have been againſt them, yet we were not becauſe they were ſmall in number, deſpicable in character, and bankrupts in fortune, to truſt our laws and liberties to ſuch an iſſue. The hiſtory of all ages tells us that conſpiracies the moſt terrible were begun by the moſt worthleſs individuals. Thus it was in France, for we had the authority of a man (Dumourier) who had great cauſe to know the means which produced the Revolution in that country; and who ſaid that no more than two hundred men were concerned in it, and thoſe the moſt deſpicable among them.

From all theſe obſervations his Lordſhip concluded with ſaying, that there was no time to be loſt.—He truſted that the wiſdom and prudence of the Houſe would ſee the *little cloud* that threatened a *great ſtorm*, and avert by timely and ſtrong meaſures, the calamities juſtly to be apprehended from it. He then moved the firſt reading of the Bill—"To enable his Majeſty to impriſon perſons whom he has reaſon to ſuſpect of conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government"

LORD STANHOPE declared, that he ſhould oppoſe the introduction of ſuch an Act, as tending to reduce this Country to the ſame ſtate of ſubjection in which France was, previous to the Revolution. The facts on which the Noble Lord had founded his opinion, he likewiſe proteſted againſt, and ſaid it would be eaſy for him to ſubvert them,

Nothing in his mind was clearer than that a Congreſs of people might purſue an objects in a Legal and Conſtitutional manner, and likewiſe obtain it in that way without applying to Parliament. A Convention might agree, individually not to give a vote for any Candidate at an Election, who did not previouſly promiſe to vote for a Reform of Parliament—As Conventions might be innocent, ſo might they not be unprecedented, as the Noble Secretary had declared. On a former occaſion this was the mode ſuggeſted by one *Citizen Richmond*, and in fact, a Public Meeting, Congreſs, or Convention, call it what you will was held in the country of Kent, at which Lord Camden and the Right Honourable *Tommy Townſhed*, and many others in that Houſe, were preſent.

LORD SYDNEY thanked the Noble Lord for the *polite* manner in which he had introduced his name, but that he ever belonged to any Convention, he roſe expreſſly to deny.

Lord Stanhope ſaid he would not diſpute about a name but that his Lordſhip did belong to the Kent Committee he was enabled and prepared to prove. He then read various reſolutions which this Committee adopted, and commented on their inflammatory nature which he contended was as offenſive as any thing contained in the preſent Report. That theſe Meetings were legal, he ſaid was evident from the neceſſity of paſſing a Convention Bill in Ireland, and other names of great weight might be mentioned in ſupport both of them and the doctrines avowed by the Societies at preſent; ſuch as Mr. *Pitt* and Sir *George Savile*: the latter of whom made various declarations of the neceſſity of a Reform and his deſpair of ſeeing that event take place from any other ſource but the exertions of the People,

In the Letter of *Citizen Richmond* to Col. Sharman; the whole doctrine up to its full extent of Univerſal Suffrage and Annual Parliament was acknowledged; and that latter declared likewiſe, that notwithſtanding many efforts in Parliament, and in particular Mr. Pitt's Motion, not *one Proſelyte from Corruption* was gained.

The authority of Burke himſelf, he thought, might be cited on the ſame ſubject both in his letter to the inhabitants of Briſtol and even ſince 1792, in a letter to Sir Hercules Langriſhe where he conſiders the excluſion of the Iriſh Catholics from the elective franciſe. The pretenſion of a recent diſcovery of this conſpiracy he expreſſly denied, and if it in reality exiſted he thought that the Executive Government were guilty of miſpriſon of treaſon, every tranſaction quoted and inſiſted on having been publicly known theſe two years.

The Addreſs to the Jacobins and Convention, which the Report of the other Houſe curiouſly ſtates to have been made on the *eve* of the commencement of a war, was legal in his opinion, as long as the war was not began. The anſwer which the Convention returned to that Addreſs is as curiouſly ſtated as a crime, without its being known whether the anſwer was approved, or even read, This was a courſe of ſtrange and violent preſumption, at which the human mind revolted, and which could ſcarcely be repeated with gravity. The Report, too, was as defective in fact as it was in candour. Barrere and Roland are ſaid to be leading Members of the National Convention, when, in fact, it is well known that Roland was a Miniſter of State, which, in that country, is an office incompatible with a ſeat in the Legiſlature. From this view of the facts, on which it was oſtenſibly to be founded, he ſtrongly condemned the preſent Bill, and ſhould in conſequence give it his moſt determined oppoſition.

Lord Burlington regarded the meaſure as juſtified and called for by the peculiar emergency of the times. He agreed, that no force could ſtop opinion; but thought nevertheleſs, that a prudent foreſight might avoid many evils which negligencies would encourage beyond all power of repreſſing. He meant not to deny the Rights of Man; but thought the moſt valuable right he had was that of protection from the laws under which he lived.

Lord THURLOW ſaid that the preſent ſubject came before their Lordſhips by a Meſſage from his Majeſty, accompanied by documents which this Houſe, like the other, had thought proper to refer to a Committee, with a power of reporting as they might ſee cauſe; and the Committee to which their Lordſhip had refered it, had taken in his opinion, a much more judicious courſe as they had reported an opinion of danger, without aſſigning reaſons which would not warrant it.

He thought likewiſe, that much had been ſaid which was wide of the queſtion relative to the Report of the Committee in the other Houſe, He admitted, however, to its full extent, the general principles, though what was neceſſary to perſerve order and law was the bounden duty of Legiſlation to attend to. The worſt of all poſſible tyranny was doubtleſs that of anarchy, always cruel and remorſeleſs. Laws therefore, which provided againſt it, if they took no more than what was neceſſary, were reſtrictions on liberty, which amply indemnified the loſs ſuſtained.

He thought it unfair to the accuſed, however, ſo to prejudge their caſe, as for both Houſes of Parliament to treat the offence as Treaſon: he for one, though he conceived it the very higheſt ſpecies of Sedition, did not think it Treaſon, unleſs it could be made out in evidence, that they had atempted to carry their doctrines into execution

He profeſſed himſelf totally at a loſs to explain, why this had been called a Suſpenſion of the *Habeas-Corpus*; whereas, in fact the ſubject would have juſt as much right to the benefit of that Act after this Bill had paſſed, as before; and any defect in the warrant, or wrong motive of commitment, would be as fatal to the arreſt. A Judge is juſt as much obliged now as ever to grant that writ, and any Magiſtrate as much liable to an action or proſecution for any erroneous or corrupt exerciſe of authority; and in fact this Bill would have been juſt as neceſſary, if the *Habeas-Corpus* had never exiſted.

He was the more inclined to give his aſſent to the meaſure, as he conceived that it did not convey any arbitrary power of impriſonment to Miniſters, but only a power to detain till ſuch time as they may think more proper to proſecute, being however bound, in honour and duty, to have reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpicion againſt every perſon arreſted.

Lord LAUDERDALE, after uſing a variety of arguments againſt the Bill, made a motion to adjourn. He ſtated an order of the Houſe, in the year 1715, to prevent Bills being read a ſecond time upon the day of their introduction.

Lord GRENVILLE, to rebut this, ſhewed by the Journals, that in circumſtances where the *Habeas Corpus* Act was ſuſpended, this Order of the Houſe had been diſpended with.

Lord CARNARVON, Lord ABINGDON, Lord BURLINGTON, the Duke of LEEDS, and Lord CARLISLE, ſpoke in favour of the Bill; and Lord DERBY againſt it.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne wiſhed to argue the queſtion in the ſame manner which had ever been adopted by wiſe men in that Houſe—namely, by the Rules of Reaſon. Upon this ground, he atempted to ſhow that the meaſure was equally impolitic and unneceſſary, and that the Convention, ſo much alluded to, had no improper or illegal object in view—that the line of conduct was chalked out for them by former Meetings in the year 1773—that the preſent plan was, the old Jacobins perſecuting the new, and was, conformable to the old adge of "*Set a rogue to catch*—&c."

The Lord Chancellor replied at conſiderable length, and very ſufficiently proved, that the conduct of the conſpirators was far from being harmleſs. This being once eſtabliſhed, it would naturally follow, that, previous to any bloodſhed, the Legiſlature ſhould think it neceſſary to take a precautionary meaſure, according to the old Roman rule,

"*Caveant Conſules, ne quid Reſpublica detrimenti capiat.*

The Marquis TOWNSEND alſo ſpoke in favour of the Bill, after which the Houſe divided on the motion of adjournment,

Contents,	- 9	Proxies,	0—9
Non-Contents,	- 107	Proxies,	30—137
Majority	- 128		

After this Lord LAUDERDALE reſumed the old ground of argument, and again divided the Houſe on the motion for the ſecond reading.

Contents	95	Non-Contents,	7—102
Majority	88		

The Bill was afterwards committed, read a third time, and paſſed.

BENGAL LO[illegible]T[illegible]Y TICKETS,

To be Sold by Mr. [illegible], at Eleven Pagodas each:

THE Lottery is poſtponed to the 15th of December, on account of the wheel being occupied by another, which will be done by that time.—The Money for paying the Prizes is lodged in the Hindoſtan Bank, Calcutta.

Fort St. George, October 13th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MEMBERS of the MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, beg leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that the Buſineſs of the ſaid SOCIETY, will in future be conducted in that large and commodious Houſe, in the Black Town, known by the name of AGAVALLY'S HOUSE; and they requeſt, that all applications for INSURANCE, and on other Buſineſs, within the Plan of the Society, may hereafter be addreſſed to MR. JOHN D' MONTE.

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Madras, 3d December, 1794.

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Charles Floyer, Eſq.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

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ON Monday the 22d Inſtant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
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SILVER Plate,
Houſehold Furniture,
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THIRTY CHESTS OF EXTRAORDINARY FINE
BOHEA TEA,

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ON Saturday the 3d of January, 1795
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A Houſe and Garden,
known by the name of
Mr. Webſter's,
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BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
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ON Saturday the 3d day of January, 1795,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
That Spacious Houſe,
Situate in St. Thome Street,
at preſent inhabited by
MESSRS. WRIGHT AND HURST.

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At the South Godowns in the Exchange.
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ABOUT 600 Bags of Excellent Sea Biſcuit—upwards of 1300 pair of Bombay Shoes—about twenty Leaguers of very fine Arrack. And Sundry other articles.

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That Spacious Houſe and Garden,
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
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8753 5497 1096 1145 2515 727 5056 2082
7058 1701 4893 7269 6400 8079 6868 8813
359 7601 9702 6753 668 3576 1878 8388
679 6954 1639 5290 1767 3749 138 9207
1929 5727 7184 1095 4901 6180 7422 6300
608 6584 1214 9648 3346 7122 8791 2083
4513 6435 9434 2667 5289 1159 2422 956
4840 6724 8758 4883 8787 7195 9023 4575
1862.

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1000 1481 4905 8829 7390 176 6866 1357
66 1698 4066 7068 2641 2916 1890 9504
5182 3119 3667 6224 3468 8655 7755 5214
6678 245 9171 2577 8757 8471 2272 3778
903 9750 3260 1089 9185 7677 1876 642
1441 2688 9535 3837 4775 9946 2178 4668
9779 9098 985 6792 8964 9531 4885 5568
7895 1225 9028 5368 4803 5141 4585 6505
6364 7221 720 5791 1393 1457 3057 2952
5464 6805.

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